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3. Resolved, That this Society respectfully solicit the attendance of William Birney of Darke co., Ohio, who promises his convenience will admit to pay us a visit and deliver a discourse on American Slavery.

4. Resolved, That this Society appoint five delegates to represent this Society at the ensuing Anniversary, to be held at Newport, on the 9th of 2nd Mo., 1841; and that they be authorized to pledge any sum not exceeding 10 dollars, to aid the State Society in defraying its expenses.

The following persons were appointed said delegates: Rachel T. Thompson, Hannah M. Spillard, Cynthia O. Stone, Lydia Thompson, Mrs. Lucinda Smith.

5. Resolved, That while we are in the light, the establishment of an anti-slavery periodical, in the state of Indiana, under the superintendence of our venerable and beloved friend Arnold Buffum, we most highly approve of the conduct of Dr. G. Bailey, Jr., Editor of the Philanthropist, in his most able advocacy of the cause of the suffering slave, and we will do our utmost to encourage the circulation of the said paper.

The meeting adjourned until the 2nd day in 3d Mo., 1841.

HANNAH M. SPILLARD,
President pro tem.

CYNTHIA OSBORNE, Sec. etc.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

Wednesday Morning, February 3, 1841.
CINCINNATI.

For the Philanthropist.

STATE A. S. CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20, 1841.

At the appointed time, Wednesday, January 20th, 1841, 11 A. M., the meeting convened in the U. S. Court-room, and was called to order by A. A. Guthrie of Michigan.

Col. ROBERT STEWART of Ross, was elected President, and read the call for the Convention.

It was then proposed and agreed to, that a season of silence should be observed at the opening of each meeting, and that any person who felt inclined might lead in prayer.

Prayer was offered by Wm. H. Dickey.

The following officers were then elected.
Vice Presidents.—Miss D. Pettibone of Delaware, Levi Whipple of Muskingum, Dyer Burgess of Adams, J. H. Purdy of Greene, and J. Keep of Richland.

Secretaries.—A. A. Guthrie and A. Brooke. A Committee on Enrollment was then appointed by the Chair, in pursuance of a vote of the Convention, consisting of B. B. Davis, H. S. Gilmore, Jos. A. White, and R. McMurtry, who enrolled the names of 208 delegates.

On motion,
Resolved, That the President do now appoint a committee to prepare business for the Convention; whereupon,

T. E. Thomas, J. A. Shield, C. Burnett, J. A. Dugdale, E. A. White, Wm. H. Hanna, C. Meriam, J. B. Mahan, and G. W. Ellis, were appointed said Committee.

A Committee on Finance was voted to be raised, and

A. D. Barber, T. Donaldson, A. F. Hanna, J. Boyle, and A. Allen, were placed thereon.

The following resolution was then offered, discussed, and the several amendments proposed to it having been withdrawn, it passed in its original form; to wit,

Resolved, That all persons who hold to the doctrine of immediate emancipation as advocated by Abolitionists generally, are invited to take seats in this Convention.

The following Committee was then appointed by the Convention, to select a larger building for its use during the subsequent sitting.

Col. R. Stewart, W. H. Dickey, J. Keep, H. S. Fuller, R. Bixby, and M. W. Hopkins.

The Convention then took a recess till half 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.
Convention called to order by Mr. Pettibone, Vice President.

The Business Committee then offered the following rule for the government of the Convention.

Resolved, That no member be permitted to speak more than twenty minutes at one time or more than twice upon the same question, without leave of the Convention;—which was adopted.

The same Committee then offered the following series:—

1. Resolved, That the objects of abolition societies are the abolition of slavery in the U. S., and throughout the world, and the moral and intellectual elevation of the free colored people.

2. Resolved, That the only means by which they ought to attempt the accomplishment of this object, so far as the slave states are concerned, is the presentation of facts and arguments, and appeals, calculated to enlighten the public mind, convince it of the great evil of slavery, and the duty and safety of immediate emancipation, and lead the power authorities therein peacefully to terminate slavery.

3. Resolved, That slavery, in a certain extent exists under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; that it is used and now uses the powers of this government to extend its domination and advance its interests, at the expense of the interests of free labor; that it has invaded the Federal Constitution and violated some of the most precious rights of the people of this country; that it has operated most injuriously upon the legislation and the policy of the free states, and on the domestic and foreign policy of the nation.

4. Resolved, That the object of political anti-slavery action is to abolish slavery wherever it exists under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and to prevent its further extension by resisting the application of any new slave state for admission into the Union; to rescue the Federal Government from the encroachments and control of the slave power, and the legislation and policy of the free states from its influence; and to make the interests of free labor the controlling elements in the action of the General and our own State government.

5. Resolved, That our fathers spoke the truth and meant what they said, when they declared, that "all men are created equal," and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," amongst which "are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

6. Resolved, That we honor the memory of the framers of the Constitution of this state, for the grand declaration incorporated in that instrument, "that all men are born equally free

and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights."

7. Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of the anti-slavery men of all parties, to lay the foundation of their principles, in a sacred regard to these great principles.

8. Resolved, That these principles, in their impartial application to all men and all interests, are the true democratic principles; and that any party, by whatsoever name called, which attempts to limit or falsify them, is recreant to true democracy, violates the spirit of our constitution, and ought to be abandoned by every patriotic citizen.

9. Resolved, That we will not support for any candidate, who does not hold those principles in sincerity, and is not in favor of such anti-slavery action as is specified in the 4th resolution.

10. Resolved, That it be recommended to the voting anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, to adopt the policy of previous independent nominations.

In cases, where there are a perfectly assured that no candidate as abolitionists can fully confide in, we recommend to the anti-slavery voters the withdrawal of their candidates, unless indeed there should be a prospect of clearing these resolutions.

These resolutions were received by the Convention, which proceeded to the discussion of them separately. The first, after being amended to read as it stands recorded, was adopted. The second was then adopted without dissent. The third was discussed at length, by Messrs. T. E. Thomas, Burgess, Morris, Wm. H. Hanna, and J. A. Shield.

The Committee appointed to procure a more suitable building for the use of the Convention, reported in and were continued, to report more fully hereafter.

Convention then adjourned till 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

Convention came to order at the call of the President. Prayer, by E. W. Ellis.

At the request of the Convention, T. E. Thomas delivered an address of great power, on the subject of slavery and the state of public sentiment in reference to it, prior to the adoption of the 4th resolution. Voted, that Mr. Thomas be requested to prepare a copy of his address, including the documents quoted in support of his argument, and forward it to Dr. Bailey, to be published as a tract.

The Committee to obtain a more suitable building for the use of the Convention, reported in and were continued, to report more fully hereafter.

Convention then adjourned till 7 P. M.

Thursday 21st, Morning Session.

The Convention came to order at the call of the President. Prayer, by J. Keep.

Several letters from absent friends were read, which were voted to be placed in the disposal of the Ex. Com. of the O. A. S. Society.

Mr. Barber, from the Finance Committee, offered the following:—

Resolved, That in view of the pressing wants of the Ex. Com. of the O. A. S. Society, and of the increasing demand for anti-slavery lectures and publications, an effort now be made to relieve that Committee from their pecuniary embarrassments, and enable them to enlarge their anti-slavery operations.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the increasing demand for anti-slavery lectures and publications, to use vigorous efforts to raise funds, and to redeem pledges already made, and to forward the same without delay to the Treasurer of the O. A. S. Society.

A collection was then taken, and the sum of \$214 38 received, a part of which was for the Philanthropist, and pledged to the amount of \$106 given.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Thomas, and adopted.

Resolved, That we neither approve nor condemn at the present time, the nomination or support of presidential candidates by the anti-slavery party, nor we highly approve of zeal, frankness, and independence, of the Editor of the Philanthropist, especially during the presidential contest, and that we earnestly recommend every anti-slavery man in the State, to sustain that paper, not only as the organ of the O. A. S. Society, but as one of the ablest advocates of the cause of the slave.

The third resolution from the Business Committee, which was discussed yesterday, was then taken up and adopted. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions from said Committee were then taken up and adopted.

A. Brooke then moved to lay on the table the remainder of these resolutions, in order to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary of the House of Representatives of Ohio is hereby respectfully solicited, to permit this Convention to be heard by such Committee as this Convention may appoint, upon the subject of those laws which we seek to have enacted or repealed, in reference to the colored population of this State;—which motion was carried, and the resolution adopted.

Messrs. E. W. Ellis and A. A. Guthrie were appointed to wait on the Judiciary Committee, to prefer this request and report the result.

The 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions of the Business Committee were then severally adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the voting anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, to adopt the policy of previous independent nominations, in all cases, where they are not perfectly assured that no candidate as abolitionists can fully confide in, we recommend to the anti-slavery voters the withdrawal of their candidates.

The debate thereon was arrested by an adjournment until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at the hour appointed. Prayer was offered by Sarah B. Dugdale.

A Committee appointed at a previous session to present a petition to the House of Representatives of Ohio, signed by a number of the members of the Convention, asking the use of the

Hall of the House of Representatives, for a public address upon the subject of slavery, reported that the petition was presented, and laid on the table, and no response to it was had.

The resolution on political action, comprising the 10th and 12th of the Business Committee, came up for discussion, and was adopted by Messrs. Burgess, McCoy, Barnes, Pierce, Weed, Emerson, Keep, Crooks, Purdy, and Conant.

Mr. Purdy moved that the following be adopted as a substitute.

Resolved, That we recommend to voting abolitionists throughout the State to nominate independent candidates, where no candidate for whom we can consistently vote, is put in nomination by either of the political parties;—provided, such nomination be made in due season.

This was debated by Messrs. Conant, Ellis, Purdy, Morris, and Thomas, and was rejected by a vote of 87 to 30.

The question on the adoption of the original resolution again came up, and at the request of Mr. Pierce the roll was divided, and the first clause of it adopted by a vote of 109 to 11.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the voting anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, to adopt previous independent nominations in all cases, where they are not perfectly assured that no candidate as abolitionists can fully confide in, we recommend to the anti-slavery voters the withdrawal of their candidates.

The debate thereon was arrested by an adjournment until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at a previous session to present a petition to the House of Representatives of Ohio, signed by a number of the members of the Convention, asking the use of the

Mr. Purdy offered the following:

Whereas, our Eastern brethren have called a National Anti-slavery Convention, to assemble in New York, early the ensuing spring, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S., and to be supported in 1844, a measure fraught with consequences of good or evil to the Anti-Slavery enterprise;

Therefore Resolved, as the sense of this Convention is highly inexpedient.

Discussed, amendments offered, and it was voted to lay the whole on the table.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society be appointed a committee to obtain funds to defray the expenses of our committees, which is to address the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wallace offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to abolitionists that they refrain from harsh reflections on their brethren, who differ from them, and from all that has the appearance of a proscription.

It was voted, that the Committee to address the Judiciary Committee be permitted to add to their number, if they think proper.

Resolved, That this convention in the name of the abolitionists of Ohio, tenders its thanks to the State of Ohio, for the use of the U. S. Court room by the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to every Anti-Slavery Society in the State, to adopt a system of monthly contribution for the publication of anti-slavery tracts,—the amount of their contributions to be received in tracts if desired.

Whereas, Mrs. Celia Lovejoy, widow of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, murdered at Alton, Nov. 17th 1837, while in defence of human rights, and the liberty of the press, is now in destitute circumstances, and very poor health on account of her sufferings, having shared with her husband the persecution of slavery and pro-slavery

Therefore Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to draw up an address, setting forth the facts in the case, and make an appeal that shall be sent to every anti-slavery society in the land, asking of them a donation more or less in their behalf;—and that said donations be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, to be held by them in trust for her benefit and that of her orphan boy; said donations to be placed at interest in such way as shall seem most expedient to said committee. Adopted.

Messrs James E. White, J. Blanchard and T. E. Thomas were appointed said committee.

Moved and carried, that the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society be empowered to act in behalf of this convention, in the appointment of delegates to the convention at New York, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1844.

Resolved, That the secretaries be instructed to furnish copies of the proceedings of this convention—including the resolutions rejected and the years and nays thereon, as far as practicable for publication in the Philanthropist and Ohio Free Press.

Prayer by H. S. Fuller.

Convention adjourned sine die.

A. A. GUTHRIE, } Secretaries.

MOB AT DAYTON.

The Cincinnati Delegation, on their return from the State Convention, at Columbus, stopped at Dayton, Saturday afternoon, with the intention of spending the Sabbath there. An appointment was made for ex-Senator Morris, one of their number, to deliver an anti-slavery address in the evening, at the Court House. Attending at the hour, they found the house filled with a disorderly rabble, well furnished with all sorts of missiles, and resolved on violence.

The special object of their vengeance seemed to be Mr. Morris. Numerous inquiries were made for him, and fearful threats uttered. A lecture was out of the question, and Mr. Morris and his friends retired.

The mob then gathered about the house of Dr. Jewett, designing, it is supposed, to destroy the cars. One of them, however, was out of their reach. The other was brought out by the driver and the horses were put to, but as he was about to mount that he might drive to a place of security, a volley of stones was discharged with great violence, knocking him down and bruising the horses. At the same time, frightened by the yells of the rabble, the terrified animals started with the car, and ran off several miles in the twilight, thus saving themselves and it from the fury of the mob. A friend who had gone in pursuit of them, came up just as their speed had been slackened by the lines getting entangled with the axle-tree, and took them to a place of safety. The driver in the meantime had crawled into a house hard by, the owner of which generously defended him against his cowardly assailants.

Monday, the monthly concert of prayer for the slave, on the following Monday night was announced. Our friends left on Monday morning, but the mob again assembled at Dr. Jewett's in the evening, intending to break up the prayer meeting. An extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Dayton will tell the part of the story, and show the spirit of abolitionists in this storm of persecution.

"Our monthly concert of prayer was held last night at Dr. Jewett's, in pursuance of notice read on Sabbath in two of the largest churches. The mob affected to consider it a challenge, and all day yesterday, were summoning their forces. They threatened to tear down the Dr.'s house. The Mayor was called upon to keep order. He accordingly assembled the police officers, and protected the house and citizens from harm during the continuance of the meeting. And a glorious meeting we had. Our tongues were loosed; we opened our mouths wide for the dumb; the spirit of God was evidently upon the scene. Soon after the close of the meeting the mayor retired, thus committing a signal error. The mob soon returned, and with clubs and stones beat in the windows of Dr. Jewett's shop, and broke several medicine bottles. They then moved to a short distance to a shop rented by a colored man, owned by Mr. Brown, president of an anti-slavery society, beat in the doors and

windows, and broke some of the furniture within. They then proceeded to a colored settlement in the S. East part of the town, with the intention as they say, of visiting a white woman of ill fame residing in a colored family—who is not a white woman, but partly colored.

In their attempt to enter, one of the white men was killed upon the spot, and three others wounded. One of them supposed, mortally. Two of the colored men were wounded, but not dangerously.

They threaten to renew their outrages to night, but I trust there is still some virtue in this ill-starred and recent city—sufficient to stay the hand of violence."

This was dated, Tuesday, January 26th. In the same letter he wrote, that abolitionists were openly threatened, and one of them had been mobbed in the market place. Law had lost its power. On the following day, he wrote:—

"Last night, the Dr.'s (Jewett's) house was searched by some of the mob, accompanied by some of the soldiers, in order to find the colored man who killed Mr. Cleary, but of course none was found. The Dr. was absent on business. Mrs. Jewett met them at the door, and behaved with great wisdom and presence of mind. We retired quietly, but the mob were at work and burnt the house of the colored man, where the brass took place, and collected round Dr. Jewett's house, while the search was going on, with the intention of destroying it, as was fully believed, but were prevented by the interference of citizens."

Three colored men, it is said, were arrested, but the letter informs us, that "even the mob do not consider these very guilty."

One thing must strike every mind as singular, which is, that, while the whites were in every case the assailants, even according to the showing of prejudiced presses, no arrests are made, except of those who were acting on the defensive; no reward is offered, save for one, who attempted to defend his home and family against violence. The Mayor and Council of Dayton, are certainly very just, as well as magnanimous men. Why do they not cause the arrest of the white mercenaries who commenced the lawless movement?

The letter alluded to, states, that a majority of the leading men in the place, particularly in the churches, seem disposed to lay the blame on abolitionists! This is just what might have been anticipated. We know something of the character of the church in Dayton. Heaven help it! Its skirts we fear are not clear in this matter.—

A pro-slavery church is one of the best nurseries of mobocratic passions.

Let not our Dayton friends fall in this hour of trial. Now is the time to test their principles. Let them not give back,—no, not for a moment. Every right they have hitherto exercised, let them continue to exercise with christian boldness. With firmness, discretion, and a single eye, they may now act so as to place their sacred enterprise beyond the reach of lawless violence.

We know something of mobbing in Cincinnati; and we are confident that, had we not stood our ground unflinchingly, never for a moment abandoning the exercise of a single one of our rights, there would not have been a free press in Cincinnati to this day. We repeat, be firm; surrender not one jot or tittle of your rights.—

Just so soon as the present excitement shall have subsided, appoint a meeting, invite your lecturer, and then if necessary, demand the protection of the Mayor. And this ought to be done, if for nothing else, to establish in Dayton on an impragable basis the right of free discussion. The whole state demands this at your hands, for just so long as in any place in the state of Ohio, men may not assemble without molestation, and speak freely on any subject they please, the state is dishonored, its constitution violated, and a corrupting example set of triumphant disloyalty to the laws.

Since the above was written, we have learned, that the man who killed Mr. Cleary, has been arrested, and together with two or three other colored men, committed to prison to await trial. The letter containing this information, also furnishes the following particulars.

"The truth in regard to the stabbing of the white man is simply this. A woman of ill fame, almost white, came a short time ago to Dayton, and was living in a colored family in the S. E. part of the town. After the mob had done throwing stones at Dr. Jewett's house, a number of them, I know not how many, went to visit this woman, with no other motives, than usually actuate such characters in paying such visits. The church of the colored people in that vicinity, during the Sunday night previous, while the congregation was worshipping, had been entered by a mob; the people driven out, and the candles extinguished. It is very reasonable to suppose, that the colored people of the neighborhood would of course after that be prepared to set on the defensive. Under such circumstances the visit was made. I suppose they entered the house without trouble; but soon a difficulty ensued, and I understand, the first blow was given by one of the whites. Chairs were seized, and several blows dealt; but an athletic black man, named Pierce, the only armed person in either party, killed one man with his dirk, and wounded two more. The third might have been wounded in some other way."

We are particular in giving these minute statements, that it may be seen that abolitionists stand free from all blame in the matter, from beginning to end.

A man at Quebec, the other day, in attempting to drown a dog in the river, slipped in himself, and was drowned. His body went under the floating ice, and could be recovered.

The Philadelphia papers say the United States Bank has now over four millions of dollars in specie, in its vaults.

The greatest man living is said to be a modern Goliath named Charles Freeman, now at Boston. He is a native of New York, 19 years old, measures 7 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs three hundred pounds. He is double jointed, a very Spanish in strength, is well proportioned, and forward with the most perfect composure.

THE GRAIN-GROWING INTEREST.

Number 243d contained an article of much interest from the *Emancipator* in relation to the grain-growing interest. That the grain-growers of the West and Northwest are beginning to suffer, for want of an adequate market for their produce, is manifest. Great Britain, which she lands a policy which throws open her ports to the products of her skill, is careful to exclude every American article that is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a press the poor of her own soil, operate warlike operations on the interests of free labor, in the country. Were our wheat free to move, it would be incalculable; and the final effect would be such an absorption of capital in agricultural operations as to retard in some degree the progress of manufactures in this country, and thus continue indefinitely the American market for British manufactures.

Her Corn-Laws are but part of her general system of monopoly. Without doubt, the slave she is now making to introduce the slave culture in the East Indies, to open a commerce with Africa, and teach the natives the art of raising cotton, are chiefly dictated by a desire to relieve herself from dependence on a American producer, and, within her own country, to establish a regular supply of raw material for her cotton factories.

With this fact before our eyes, there should be no division of sentiment in our country. All interests, North, South, East and West, should unite in some common system of self-protection.

It is astonishing to notice the apathy that prevails even among those most interested, with regard to the grain-growing interest. The other interests of the country—tobacco-growing, cotton-growing, sugar-raising—are all alive to their rights, and are all striving to hold speeches made, strong resolutions adopted, newspapers filled with discussions respecting them; and the general government called upon to exert all its skill in diplomacy to obtain the largest favors for the planter and tobacco-grower. But such a thing, as a convention of the grain-growers of the country would be almost a miracle.

A convention of sugar-planters is now proposed, to meet in Louisiana. Three conventions have already been held by the tobacco-planters, the last quite recently in the city of Washington. They complained that the general government neglected their interests, and took measures to secure its action in their behalf. A convention held in 1837 memorialized Congress on the subject. The result was, immediate negotiation by our government. Agents were appointed, ministers constituted, suitable views respecting the duties on tobacco in foreign ports, presented to the people of Europe, France, Germany, Russia, Great Britain were all appealed to; strong remonstrances were made—no legitimate means left untried, to induce a relaxation of their rigorous system of imposts. Something has been accomplished. Prussia has reduced its duty on rice, and promised indirectly a prospective modification of the duties on tobacco. It treaties lately made with Sardinia, Belgium, and Portugal, the interests of tobacco-growers have not been neglected. All of them, it is said, being quite favorable. At the Court of St. James the subject is again to be presented. Meanwhile, many industries are set to work in the South—Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, and passed, we believe, strengthening the senators, and requesting the appropriate duties on that State, in Congress, "as our senators best efforts to have a law passed at their session of Congress, to let all French silks, silks, and brandies, in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco, in their ports." The Governor of Virginia is in a measure also calls attention to the "oppressive and unexampled burdens to which one of our principal staples has been subjected;" and he expects, "whether it will or not be expected by you, through our representation in Congress, to enforce the just claims of our tobacco-planters to a reduction of the enormous duties on tobacco by most of the European governments."

The Legislature of Maryland passed resolutions, so far back as 1836-7, on the same subject.

Why is it, that no movement is made in Ohio, to the interests of the wheat-grower in Michigan &c. &c.? Why is it, that no movement is made to negotiate for a modification of the corn-laws—as has certainly been our restriction lately laid upon tobacco? Why is it, that the farmer is suffering for want of a market, the general government is perfectly unconcerned about it—obtains from even the relief of who any measures necessary to his relief? Who does not know that the tobacco-growing interest, for importance, is not to be compared with the grain-growing interest? Besides, we believe, 1821, the trade in tobacco, has, we believe, scarcely increased at all—but to the most superficial observer, it must be evident, that the interests of the West and North West, which is just beginning to feel the vivifying influence of civilization, comprehend the materials of a commerce, whose extent can scarcely be compassed by any imagination. Why, then, we ask, is the wheat-grower neglected? Partly, because there is so much roach energy in the system of free labor, that without the protecting hand of government, he accumulates wealth more rapidly than the planter, with all the resources of government to back him—and thus does not realize so vividly the disadvantages under which he labors. But, chiefly, because the Government of the United States is ruled by a Power, which is always more intent on freeing the products of slave-labor than on freeing this is the reason, why our minister in England is so earnest in remonstrating against restrictions on tobacco, and at the same time so weak

